

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR:—I read the communication signed "Lex," in this morning's *Advertiser*, and it made me mad. Not that I think Lex is wrong in wanting to have tale-bearers and slanderers punished, but because Lex (I'll bet a pair of gloves he is a man) says "she" goeth about. It is women who are scandal-mongers! Women indeed! I can tell Lex—if he doesn't know it already—that it is the men in this little place who are the ones to originate vile and false scandal—and it is men who roll a damaging story like a sweet quid of tobacco under their tongues, chewing on it and mouthing it until they are obliged to spit out all the filth they can extract from it.

Who that has lived in Honolulu for ten or fifteen years does not remember "The Corner." A bank stands there now; but in former days that was the place where men, and only men, stopped each morning as they went to their business, and inquired: "What's the news?" One would think they meant—what is the commercial, financial, or marine news? Not a bit. They stopped to tell each other what had happened, or what was just the same to them, what they imagined had happened in domestic life up town during the night. They would tell their wives when they went home at night; and if they were asked where they heard that, they would say: "Oh, I heard it on 'The Corner.'"

And, then because their wives and daughters, and other female friends just naturally repeated what had been told them; then they were "tale-bearers" and "scandal-mongers," and poor "she" was blamed by the very men who started the stories.

As I said, when I began this, I think Lex is right in wanting to have all gossips and tale-bearers punished; but as the men are often to blame for starting idle and injurious tales on their journey, I would like to see them punished too.

So, Mr. Editor, if the law is to publicly exhibit the female tale-bearer on an animal in the streets of Honolulu, I propose that she shall be carried around on the back of the man who told her the story first.

If this was done, I don't believe there would be more than one female rider for every three beasts of burden found guilty.

VEX.

Honolulu, July 15, 1884.

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER:—In the P. C. A. of this morning you charge me with having written an editorial in the *Daily Bulletin* on the Subsidy Bill, and state in support of the charge, that I used in the House the identical words of the editorial.

Both statements are absolutely and wholly incorrect. I knew nothing whatever of the article in question until I read it in the *Bulletin* after the adjournment of the Assembly on that day.

Moreover, the only amendment which I proposed on the subject was that the words, "and it is guaranteed," be stricken out, and the words "upon condition" be inserted in place of them.

This amendment I presented in writing, and did not use the words you quote.

As to writing for the *Bulletin*, I would state that I have written articles for that paper as well as for other papers, and am ready to be responsible for any and all such articles, but am not an editor of the *Bulletin* or any other newspaper.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

July 17, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—You are decidedly entitled to the cake in having said the best of the many good (?) things that have been said in connection with the present political campaign. I thought so when I read your jubilee paragraph this morning. Now that I have read the *Bulletin* asinine ditto, this evening, I say so.

S. L. B.

Honolulu, July 18, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The Liquor Question is one that cannot be dealt with too carefully by this Legislature. The most of the retail dealers are always trying to sell the largest bottle of trash, no matter what it may contain. The last Legislature passed a law that liquors that were exposed for sale should be looked after. This is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. It is a penal offence to sell liquor without a license, and still it is sold all over the Islands with perfect impunity, in defiance of all law. Sometimes some poor wretch that offends the powers that be, is punished, to show the Majesty of the Law. "Prohibition" is all idle talk. Men will have the intoxicant and flowing bowl, and

all the legislation in Christendom only makes it worse.

In dealing with the facts in relation to liquor, we must take a general view of the case.

There is the Abstainer who looks with holy horror on all who drink. He is a fanatic, and so extreme and impracticable in his views. Others make strenuous efforts to reform the Moderate and Hard Drinkers, and get laws passed that are of no more effect than they would be if directed against the eternal tides.

It is the same instructive desire to partake of the forbidden fruit that actuated our first parents in the Garden of Eden. Human nature is not changed since then, and it never will be.

In the last election in Honolulu, for members of the present Legislature, I would like to ask if there was even one native under the influence of liquor that day? He was not seen by me or my friends, and I do think this was much to the disappointment of some in high places who hoped for a saturnalia as a good pretext for repealing the present Free Liquor Law. The native is to-day free and equal to any one, and does not have to sneak up any back steps to get liquor, while the most debased foreigner could get his freely, as it was two years ago. So far the native seems to have behaved with great moderation in consideration of the time that he had to get his drinks by stealth.

W. W. E.

MR. EDITOR:—Your issue of yesterday contains a communication on the Temperance Question, signed "W.E.W." which invites comment. He says:—

"It is a strange feature of human nature that I do not understand, that men should try to make me feel as he does, drink or abstain as he does, love or fight as he does. Why should not each say to himself: 'I will attend to my immediate affairs and let those of my neighbor alone. Let him drink or be irreligious, let him go to perdition if he wants to, I will do as suits me best.' If the majority of men should do this there would be no trouble on the temperance question. But some are natural born meddlers, make a profession of it and live by it in fact."

I am a firm believer that if there never had been a temperance society, nor any restriction on the sale of liquor, there would not have been half so much drinking in the Anglo-Saxon part of the world."

It is a radical mistake for this gentleman to suppose that temperance people desire to prohibit for his sake or for the sake of those who use intoxicants, though they believe would result in good for all. Prohibitionists primarily desire prohibition for their own sakes.

You, Sir, (addressing the author of this article) are mistaken in supposing that you and yours are the centre of interest in this movement. Whatever interest temperance people may feel in your welfare as a fellow-being, and however much they may attempt to persuade you, and you may attempt to persuade them to adopt certain views, when the non-drinking portion of the community call for coercive measures, you and your welfare are by no means the great desideratum, but their own interests. If, Sir, the portion of this community accustomed to the use of liquor could or would so use liquor as not to interfere with the interests of the non-drinking portion; if they could be "let alone," as you claim all persons should be, I admit your right in all its fullness to "drink and be irreligious and to go to perdition if you want to," and as soon as you see fit. However much men might remonstrate with you, and be justified in so doing, until you gave them notice to quit, no one would have any right to coerce you one jot as long as the results of your conduct were shouldered by yourself. But when the non-drinking citizens have to help foot the bills, it becomes altogether another question.

And that is just what you have to do. This may be illustrated in a thousand different ways. There is the business house of A. P. Cooke & Co., of this city, largely interested in shipping. Mr. Cooke is known as one who does not drink, and takes no stock in it. But time and time again his schooners are delayed by the drunkenness of the seamen, and often schooners have to put to sea with a half drunken crew, thus jeopardizing large interests, and leaving the Company out of pocket—in other words, they are called upon to foot the bills. Sugar plantations are hampered in their work, and money and time are lost to them through the use of liquor by employees. A drinking man with a wife and family shoulders but a small part of the results. His wife and children, though neither using or approving of liquor, are nevertheless made to suffer.

And so we might go on *ad infinitum*. Men and women who are perfectly willing to let drinking men alone, and wish to be let alone themselves, have been pounded, bitten, kicked, and murdered by men under the influence of liquor, who never would have harmed anyone when sober. Now, Sir, do you mean to say that in the face of all this, a man is a "natural born meddler" in other persons' affairs who says at the polls or elsewhere "I, for one, have [got

enough of this." It may be said all the above evils arise from the abuse, not the use of liquor; but, Sir, we have been reminded by the sentiment of your article that we must be practical; look at things as they really are, etc. That is just what we are doing. The abuse of liquor is and has been the fact. When you can demonstrate its non-abuse so that non-drinking citizens are not made to suffer from its sale and use by others, prohibition and all coercive measures ought and will become a thing of the past. Whether prohibition can be made a success is questioned by some, while others doubt whether it can possibly be much more of a failure than license has shown itself to be. But however that may be, it certainly is proper that persons should disabuse themselves of the idea that the spirit of prohibition is a desire to meddle in somebody else's business. It is based on self protection—self defense.

Yours truly,

WM. A. KINNEY.

Honolulu, July 18, 1884.

## Beach-Gibson.

The New Jersey Standard contains the following announcement:

Married, June 3, 1884, by the Rev. Mr. Mace, Henry D. Beach to Emily V. A. V. Gibson, all of Red Bank. No cards.

The following remarks are contributed from friends in New York:

The above extract, modest as it is, embraces, really, a marriage in noted life.

The lady in question is the widow of Mr. Richard P. Gibson, formerly a prominent business man of this city, and a most eminent Mason.

His brother, Walter M. Gibson, is Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands, exceedingly wealthy, and a most estimable citizen, having the love and affection of the entire native population.

Henry D. Beach, the present husband of Mrs. Gibson, although now overshadowed through ill health by his more wealthy and influential brothers, is a notable instance of newspaper organization sagacity and business enterprise.

In early life he was proprietor of the New York Sun in connection with his father and brothers, under the firm name of Moses Y. Beach & Sons.

In an evil hour he sold interest in this now colossal newspaper to his brothers, and went to Philadelphia, where he became, with Morton McMichael, Elijah Van Syckil, and John M. Clayton, then Secretary of State of the United States, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, the leading commercial paper of that metropolis.

At this time his father, Moses Y. Beach, who had now retired from business, but who could not, in the nature of things, keep himself quiet, bought ships and cargoes by the wholesale, and, on the breaking out of the California gold fever, called his son Henry to sell the same at San Francisco. After closing up this enterprise, which young Beach did by mounting the ship on the flats, roofing it over, and creating the then largest warehouse on the Pacific Coast, known as the Apollo Warehouse, with a cash net income of \$3000 per month, Beach entered, under engagement, the firm of Wells & Co., then leading bankers of San Francisco, and subsequently the banking firm of Beach, Wells, & Co., of Sacramento, the capital of the State, where D. O. Mills, the present noted New York millionaire, also commenced his career, and the two were friendly competitors in the banking business.

Beach's firm did a successful banking business, but the great fire of San Francisco, which ruined the parent institution at that city, induced young Beach to retire, with cash profit of \$80,000. This was invested in California securities at San Francisco, unfortunately most of them received from the then noted successful financier, Henry Meiggs. With this fortune Beach returned to New York, and soon after, in connection with his younger brother (Alfred), now the talented and extremely wealthy junior partner of the *Scientific American*, of which he was one of the pioneer founders, the three started the *Illustrated News* newspaper, of which Frank Leslie was foreman.

The paper did an exceedingly large business, but was afterwards sold out to Gleason, the pictorial publisher at Boston.

At the conclusion of this enterprise, young Beach went to California, and suffered the loss of nearly his entire fortune by the forgeries of Henry Meiggs, from the effects of which he did not recover until, on the death of his father, fortune again came to his hands. He has retired to Red Bank, where he resides upon a beautiful hill site, the property of his estimable consort, to whom he is tenderly attached, and who, in due time, hopes there to welcome the many friends of both.

The ware-rooms of George W. Macfarlane & Co. were largely visited on Thursday and Friday. The goods on exhibition are exquisite specimens of European art, the marbles being particularly admired. A notice in an evening contemporary led to the false impression that this exhibition is an auction sale, which it is not.

## P. C. A. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## Agents to take Acknowledgements to Contracts.

Hassinger, J. A. Interior Department

## Attorneys.

Bickerton, R. F. Merchant street  
Davidson, J. M. Kaahumanu street  
Monsarrat, J. M. Merchant street  
Russell, Jno. Merchant street  
Thompson, M. Merchant and Fort sts  
Whiting, W. Austin Kaahumanu street

## Auctioneers.

Adams, E. P. Queen street  
Telephone No 72  
Lyons & Levey, Queen street  
Telephone No 184

## Boots and Shoes.

Gertz, Chas. No 80 Fort street  
Gertz, Frank No 114 Fort street

## Butcher.

Waller, J. G. King street  
Telephone No 45

## Bindery.

Raseman, A. H. Merchant street

## Business Agent.

Wiseman, J. E. Merchant street  
Telephone No 172

## Cooperage.

Bruns, Sr, J. H. Fort street

## Clothing.

Dias, P. A. King street  
Telephone No 334  
Mechanic's Bazaar Fort and Merchant Sts  
Phillips & Co. Kaahumanu street  
Telephone No 126

## Carriage Makers.

Hawaiian Carriage Man'g Co. Queen street  
Telephone No 47

## Cigars and Tobacco.

Beaver Saloon Fort street  
Hingley & Co. King street

## Candy Manufacturers.

Horn, F. Hotel street  
Telephone No 74

McInerney, P. Fort street  
Meller & Halberd King street

## Carpenters and Builders.

Burgess, N. F. No 48 King street  
Enterprise Planing Mill Alakea street  
Telephone No 55

Lucas, Geo. Fort street  
Telephone No 10

## Cabinet Makers and Furniture Dealers.

Bruns, Jr, J. H. King street  
Telephone No 374

Hopp & Co. No 74 King street  
Telephone No 143

Lycan & Co. Fort street  
Telephone No 179

## Dry Goods.

Sachs, N. S. Fort street  
Telephone No 265  
Dias, P. A. King street  
Telephone No 334

## Druggists.

Hollister & Co. Nuuanu street  
Telephone No 49  
Hollister & Co. Fort street  
Telephone No 71

## Dentists.

Grosman, M. Hotel street  
Carter & Co. S. M. King street  
Telephone No 187

Schaefer & Co. F. A. Merchant street  
Telephone No 51

Jaeger, Al. Kaahumanu street  
Telephone No 334

## Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Dias, P. A. King street  
Telephone No 334  
Richardson & Co. A. W. Fort street  
Telephone No 351

Mechanic's Bazaar Fort street  
Sachs, N. S. Fort street  
Telephone No 265

## Groceries and Provisions.

Cleghorn & Co. A. S. Queen street  
Telephone No 29

Johnson H. Queen street  
Telephone No 302

Levey & Co. S. J. Fort street  
Telephone No 21

McIntyre & Bro. H. A. Fort street  
Telephone No 92

McChesney & Son Queen street  
Telephone No 183

## Gunsmiths and Locksmiths.

More & Co. R. King street; telephone 219

## Hotel.

Royal Hawaiian, Hotel street; telephone 3

## Hay and Grain.

Carter & Co. S. M. King street; telephone 187  
Johnson H. Queen street; telephone 302

Laire & Co. Fort street; telephone 147  
Union Feed Co. Queen street; telephone 175

## Hardware.

Nott, John. Kaahumanu street; telephone 51  
Nott, Samuel. Fort street; telephone 230

## Insurance Agents.

Berger, C. O. Merchant street  
Hoffschlager & Co. Queen street; telephone No 7

Irwin & Co. W. G. Fort street; telephone 12  
Hackfeld & Co. H. Fort street; telephone 14

Importers and Commission Merchants.

Cleghorn & Co. A. S. Queen street; telephone No 29

Berger, C. O. Merchant street  
Irwin & Co. W. G. Fort street; telephone 12  
Lenehan & Co. F. L. Nuuanu street; telephone 46  
Lyons & Levey, Queen street; telephone 184  
Johnson, H. Queen street; telephone 302  
Macfarlane & Co. G. W. Fort street; telephone 9  
Hackfeld & Co. H. Fort street; telephone 14

## Lumber Dealers.

Allen & Robinson, Queen street; telephone 105  
Lewers & Cooke, Fort street; telephone 20

Wilder & Co. Fort street; telephone 13

## News Dealers.

Oat, Jr, J. M. Merchant street; telephone 190

## Photographers.

Williams & Co. J. J. Fort street; telephone 215

## Restaurants.

Beaver Saloon, Fort street  
Windsor Restaurant, King street

## Real Estate Agent.

Wiseman, J. E. Merchant street; telephone 192

## Stationer.

Oat, Jr, & Co. J. M. Merchant street; telephone 190

## Ship Chandlery.

Poirce & Co. A. W. Queen street; telephone 32

## Tinsmiths.

Nott, J. Kaahumanu street; telephone 31  
Nott, S. Fort street; telephone 230

## Tailors.

Roth, S. Fort street  
Robson, W. Fort street

## AUCTION SALE.

## SPECIAL GRAND SALE

On Thursday, July 24th.

At 10 A.M., at our salesroom, Beaver Block, by order of Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., we will sell at public auction, ex. S.S. City of Paris, a large and varied assortment of

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites in Leather, Extension Dining Tables, Gipsy Tables, Pier Glasses, Over Mantels, Occasional Tables, Oval, Loo and Card Tables, Commodore, Cabinets, Whatnots, Music Stands and Stools, Easy Chairs, Butler's Trays and Stands, Bedroom Sets, Brackets, Half Circle Wash Stands, and other miscellaneous items too numerous to mention.

The above consignment forms one of the choicest shipments ever introduced to meet the taste of the Honolulu public. To ladies and gentlemen furnishing this offers an opportunity not likely to occur again from the fact of the expensive character of the goods not being likely to produce such a return as to induce a continuance of the consignment.

The whole will be on view on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., and the morning of sale.

## LYONS &amp; LEVEY,

Jy19-21st Auctioneers.

## For Sale at Auction.

## VALUABLE HORSES!

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from Henry Cornwell, Esq., to sell at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of our Sales Room, Beaver Block, 7 HEAD OF HORSES, just arrived ex D. C. Murray from San Francisco, comprising:

1 Pair Carriage Horses.

1 Pair Working Horses.

1 Bay Express Horse.

1 Pair Sorrel Horses.

LYONS &amp; LEVEY, Auctioneers.

Jy21d73.

GEO. CAVANAGH. WM. DAVIES.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

## WINDSOR RESTAURANT

M. R. M. W. DAVIES, OF HONOLULU, HAS become a partner in the

## Windsor Restaurant Business,

NO. 89 KING STREET, - - - HONOLULU

MR. DAVIES' liability and interest in the above named business commenced July 1, 1884.

MR. CAVANAGH will pay all debts of said business contracted prior to July 1, 1884.

Honolulu, July 9, 1884. Jy10d1m

## NOTICE.

PARTIES HAVING THE FOLLOWING back numbers of the "Daily Bulletin" will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned.

Dec. 22, 1883. Feb. 11, 1884. Mar. 13, 1884.

April 7, 1884. April 11, 1884. April 24, 1884.

J. M. OAT, JR. & CO., BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Merchant Street, - - - Honolulu